

polymer [sic] of a light-curing polymer that is soluble in water and that has hydrophilic groups and photopolymerizable functional groups in its molecules.

3. The ink receptive element stated in Claim 1 or 2, in which the aforesaid film forming polymer is a homopolymer that is prepared by the polymerization of the aforesaid water-soluble monomer.

4. The ink receptive element stated in Claim 1 or 2, in which the aforesaid film forming polymer is a copolymer that is prepared by the polymerization of the aforesaid water-soluble monomer and a crosslinking monomer that is soluble in water and that has hydrophilic groups in its molecules.

5. The ink receptive element stated in Claim 2, in which the aforesaid light-curing polymer is an ultraviolet-curing polymer, and it is cured by implementing ultraviolet irradiation after the completion of a printing process.

6. The ink receptive element stated in any one of Claims 1 through 5, in which an undercolor coating is provided on the printing surface of the aforesaid base material and functions as the base for the aforesaid ink receptive layer.

7. The ink receptive element stated in Claim 6, in which the aforesaid undercolor coating is subjected to a hydrophilic treatment.

8. The ink receptive element stated in Claim 7, in which the aforesaid hydrophilic treatment is an ultraviolet-ozone treatment.

9. The ink receptive element stated in any one of Claims 1 through 8, in which the aforesaid water-soluble monomer is N,N-dimethyl acrylamide.

10. The ink receptive element stated in any one of Claim 1 through 9, in which the ink used for implementing printing on the aforesaid ink receptive layer is an aqueous pigment ink, and an ink jet method is used to implement printing with said pigment ink.

11. A method for implementing printing on an ink receptive element that contains a base material that in itself has no ink receptivity, said printing method being characterized by the fact that it implements printing with an aqueous ink by an ink jet method after providing, on the printing surface of the aforesaid ink receptive element, an ink receptive layer that is transparent and that contains, as the main component, a film-forming polymer formed by the polymerization of a water-soluble monomer having hydrophilic moieties in its molecules.

12. The printing method stated in Claim 11, in which the aforesaid ink receptive layer is provided by forming the aforesaid film-forming polymer by the homopolymerization of the aforesaid water-soluble monomer in a film-forming composition containing the aforesaid water-soluble monomer and other essential components and subsequently by applying and drying the obtained resin solution on the base material.

13. The printing method stated in Claim 12, in which the aforesaid ink receptive layer is provided by mixing a resin solution containing the aforesaid film forming polymer with a light-curing polymer that is soluble in water and that has hydrophilic groups and photopolymerizable functional groups in its molecules and subsequently by applying and drying the aforesaid resin solution on the base material and in which the aforesaid light-curing polymer is polymerized and cured by the irradiation of light after the printing process is completed.

14. The printing method stated in Claim 11, in which the aforesaid ink receptive layer is provided by forming the aforesaid film-forming polymer by the copolymerization of the aforesaid water-soluble monomer and a water-soluble crosslinking monomer having hydrophilic groups in its molecules in a film-forming composition containing the aforesaid water-soluble monomer, the aforesaid crosslinking monomer, and other essential components and subsequently by applying and drying the obtained resin solution on the base material. /32

15. The printing method stated in Claim 14, in which the aforesaid ink receptive layer is provided by mixing a resin solution containing the aforesaid film forming polymer with a light-curing polymer that is soluble in water and that has hydrophilic groups and photopolymerizable functional groups in its molecules and subsequently by applying and drying the aforesaid resin solution on the base

material and in which the aforesaid light-curing polymer is polymerized and cured by the irradiation of light after the printing process is completed.

16. The printing method stated in Claim 13 or 15, in which the aforesaid light-curing polymer is comprised of an ultraviolet-curing polymer and is polymerized and cured by the irradiation of ultraviolet rays after the completion of the printing process.

17. The printing method stated in any one of Claims 11 through 16, in which the aforesaid ink receptive layer is provided after an undercolor coating is formed on the printing surface of the aforesaid base material.

18. The printing method stated in Claim 17, in which, after the aforesaid undercolor coating is formed, its surface is further subjected to a hydrophilic treatment.

19. The printing method stated in Claim 18, in which the foresaid hydrophilic treatment is an ultraviolet-ozone treatment.

20. The printing method stated in any one of Claims 11 through 19, in which the aforesaid water-soluble monomer is N,N-dimethyl acrylamide.